AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Our Special Despatches.
THE SPEAKERSHIP—ANOTHER BLACE REPUBLICAN
CAUCUS—ELECTRON OF JEFF, DAVIS TO THE SHATE
—WHO WILL SUCCED RIM IN THE GABINET?—
NO SENATOR FROM CALIFONIA.

—WHO WILL SUCCED HIM IN THE CABINET ?—
NO SENATOR PROM CALIFONIA.

WASHINOTON, Jau. 18, 1856.

Considerable bad feeling was exhibited to-day in the House. There is a storm evidently brewing. Another unti-Nebraska caucus is now being held at the Capitol. It is largely attended. It was called by some of the factious Banks men. There is a strong determination on the part of some for a new man. There were between eighty and ninety members present. Kunkel, of Penn., advocated the propriety of presenting a new candidate, and offered a resolution to that effect. He was supported by Todd, of Penn., Cumback, of Indiana, Campbell and Grow, of Penn., Howard, of Michigan, and afficen others. After considerable opposition, kinkel withd: av the proposition, and the meeting resolved unanimously to stand by Banks. Campbell, of Ohio, was not present.

The rumor that I sent you last evening in reflerence to Jeff. Davis being elected to the Senate from Mississippi, is now confirmed. I am informed this evening that he contemplates resigning his position in the Cabinet. In case he does, Mr. Faulkner of Virginia, it is said, will succeed him in the Cabinet.

Letters from reliable sources in California, received here, state that no election of Senator will be had during the present session of the Legislature.

D.

THE SENATE AND THE NAVAL BOAUD—COLONEL

THE SENATE AND THE NAVAL BOARD—COLONEL PARKER H. FRENCH AND ME MARGY—BANES AND AMALGAMATION

The Senate discussed yesterday, in Executive session, the propriety of considering the Naval Board proceedings with open doors. The debate is said to have been very animated. The question was not decided.

Colonel Parker H. French has addressed a note to

Secretary Marcy, correcting Mr. Marcy's interpretation of his former note, and for the present deciming to present his credentials from the republic of Mearagus.

Mr. Banks exhibited unusual excitement to-lay, when charged by Mr. Letcher with favoring an amalgamation of the white and black races. Mr. Letcher contended

of the white and black races. Mr. Letcher contended that an "absorption" of one race by another could only be by amalgamation. Mr. Banks, much excited, declared such a 'hing to be as loathsome to his feelings as to any other gentleman. Mr. Giddings was cornered by Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, and several other democrats, and charged with falsifying the Congressional records. The President's levee to-night was densely crowded. Socretaries Guthrie and McClelland were present.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF OUR MINISTER TO ENGLAND. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1856.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1856.

The important information communicated to the Habition may last three despatches from this city, has to-day been confirmed by the President in conversation with members of Congress. The President has determined upon sending to the Senate his reasons for the with-drawal of our Minister, Mr. Buchanau, from the Court of St. Jemes; but, unfortunately, that body has adjourned over until Monday. In these two days General Pierce may think he has discovered a necessity for withholding what he has now decided upon.. O. P. Q.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN, ETC.

WARHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1886.

There is nothing at all new in regard to our relations with Great Britain. Lord Clarendon's latest despatch was dated in November. It required an elaborate answer, and Mr. Marcy has recently sent one of great length. From the nature of the circumstances, no further step can be taken by us until we hear from Great Britain egain. It is for her to make the next move. England at first admitted her error in the matter of the recruitment, and promised both reform and reparation. The reparation she never made. Finally, she has withd swn her plea of guilty, snapped her fingers in the face of the United States, and declare that she had a right to recruit in the manner complained of, and would continue to do so if she pleased. Mr. Crampton and several of the British consuls must walk the plank. This is inevitable, unless Great British offers and performs some signal and satisfactory acts of atonoment. This is hately possible—not probable. When the official correspondence shall appear every word of mine will be proved true.

THIRTY-FOURTA CONGRESS.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1856. THE SPEAKERSHIP.

said, to statesmen, not partisans, offered in a spirit of compromise a resolution declaring Mr. Banks, republican, Speaker; Wm. Cullom, American. Clerk; A. J. Glosebrenner, Sergeant at Arms; Mr. John M. Johnson, Postmaster; and Z. W. McKnew, Dorkeeper.

The resolution was tabled by a vote of 111 against 90.

Mr. Gidding, (black rep.) of Ohio advocated the adoption of the plurality resolution, declaring that the House cannot organize on any other principle. He called on democrats to follow their own precedent.

Fibr. Coun, (dem.) of Ga., sait that the democratic caucus of 1849 rejected the plurality proposition which was subsequently alopted by the whige, aided by democrats. (Several members assected to the truth of this statement, and Mr. Cobb continued.) With the republicane, the issue is Banks and ideorganization is preference to Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, whom they could have elected the other sy, if all of them had voted for Mr. Theyington's resolution.

Is the House of Representatives a Living Body, a fead Body or a flody in a Sante of Suspended Animation;

[From the Washington Union—the President's organ, Jan. 17.]

It is not a little singular that while the President's message has been halled with universal welcome by the people of the United States, with the exception of the abolitionists, the republican mejority of the House of Representatives, supposed to represent this name people, has refused to hear it even read, and deasunced its presentation as an insut to that honorable body. This stems passing strangs. The President sends them a dell message in the exercise of a duty enjoined on him by the constitution, and they say he has icalited them. He pays them the compliment of reorgaining them as a branch of the Congress of the United States, and they affirm he has overreached even their constitution leights, for they are no Congress, and therefore his treating them as such is snother mult.

It could not have been that those sunceptible members took exception to the message is elf, for they resused to hear it read; and if they had heard it, there certainly was nothing in it discespetial to the House. According to the argument of these gentlemen, the message had not been received; yet one member of a body that swears it has no existence, and who, therefore, could not, without transgressing all the laws of nature, utter a word on the subject denounced it by wholessle, as "the most disceputable public document that had ever emanated form a President of the United States. It was a public document falsifying the bistory of the country from the organization of the government to the present day in every essential particular." For a member of a body that has no existence, or whose existence is at least doubtful, and which is so exceedingly tenarious of its nomentity that it cannot bear to be spoken to, this for president of the Country from the organization, what may we expect when it is galvanized ino life and motion?

We shall not here enter into the question of

into this inexpressible insul*, thus gross violation of the privileges of a body which has not, and asser had a before the control to the first the first the first the control of the first the fir

The state of the s	manufacture	
Marine Disasters on the (From the Buffalo Advertises, he apprepare losses of life and tes during the years 1854 and 1855.	Jan. 11.	upon th
ses by steamers	1864 8463 400	1815
-11		

SUMMARY OF DISASTRIS PROM 1848 TO 1855,

INCLUSIVE.

Croft. No. 8 Less. No. 8

240 991,065 263 854,350 384 2 187,826 603 2,821,529

A remarkable fact for the statistician is presented in the record of the marriages in New Bedford for the year 1806, that number being 522; in 1804, the number was 521—tercase in 1806, one.

AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

Latest from the State Capital.

THE LAST STPUSOLE FOR OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE
—ORGANIZED AT LAST—PROSPECT OF A DESPATCH
OF BUSINESS, ETC.

ALBANY, Jan. 18, 1856. After a most unprecedented and unrelenting struggle of eighteen days, the Legislature is now considered as being fully organized. The contest for Clerk of the House terminated sooner than expected, in consequence of the withdrawal of one of the prominent candidates, whose card was thus read at the Clerk's desk;

ALBANY, Jan. 18, 1856.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

BILLS REPORTED PAVORABLY.

To smend the charter of the Brooklyn City Hospital. To amend the bid in relation to New York firemen. Relative to United States Deposit Fund.

A report from the Dry Dock Savings Bank was pre-

By Mr. Waneworm, to amend the charters of the Buf-faio Trust Company and Water Works.

Relative to sight drafts and bills of exchange.

The resolution requiring information as to the indebt-schess of cities was passed, after striking out New York,

Brocklyn, Albany, Troy and Buffalo.

Mr. Wansworm gave notice of bills making express suc other joint stock associations, issuing surp or stock certificates over \$100.000, subject to taxation on the amounts reported by the stock books.

To amend the I was relative to jublic health.

Ac journed till Monday.

On the second trial, Sherman (rep.) received 59 votes,

A resolution placing the remainder of the Assembly appointmen's in the hands of the Speaker was adopted, and the House adjourned till to morrow morning.

The Work Before the Senate.

THE DIVORCE BILL.

Mr. Richardson's bili concerning divorces, provides;—
that divorces may be granted when the husband shall

Mr. Eroors' bill relating to insurance companies so arends the law passed April 10, 1849, as to make the

eighth section thereof read as follows:—

It shall be lawful for any company organized under this act, to invest its capital in the funds accumulated by its business, or any part thereof, in bonds and mortgages on unencumbered real entate withing the State of New York worth 50 per cent more than the sum loaned thereor; and also in any and all stocks or bonds of either of the incorporated cities of this State, which shall be at or above pur at the time of the investment, and to lead the same or any part thereof on the security of such sects or bonds, or of bonds and mortgages, as aforesaid, and also upon bottomry, and to change and re-investigate and above the capital stock of any such location over and above the capital stock of any such location over and above the capital stock of any such company, may be invested in, or change of dect, of any institution incorporated under the laws of this State except their own stock; provided that the current market value of such corporate stock, bonds, or other evicence of dest shall be, at the time of the loan thereon, at least 10 per cent more than the sum loaced thereon.

AMENDMENT OF THE NEW YORK FIREMEN'S ACT.

Mr. SPENCER'S bill to amend the New York Pleusers et, provides:—
1bat the Commissioners shall nominate, and the Common Council appoint, a clerk, at the salary of \$800 a year. That it abail be the duty of the Common Council to pass upon any decision made by the Comunissioners within sixty days; and unless the Council confluent or refer back such decision within that time, it shall be final and without appeal. If a decision be referred back, and is achered to by the Commissioners, it shall be final unless overruled by a bree-fourth vote of the Council within thirty days thereafter.

Amount received on deposit for year. \$2,887,563 00
Number of depositors. \$2,887,563 00
Number of depositors. \$2,032,562 84
Amount paid depositors. \$2,032,562 84
Amount of interest received during year. \$261,862 49
Amount of interest paid \$257,750 46
Hate of per cent paid, 5 per cent on \$500 and over, and 6½ per cent on sura less than \$500.

Express for year. \$20,800 00
Stocks on hand Jabuary 1, 1856 724,900 00
Stocks on hand 3500 and 500 and

Board of Councilmen.

The Beard of Councilmen met last evening in their charbers in the City Hall, the President, B. F. Pinckney, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read

The Beard went into the third reading of bills, which took up the greater part of the evening, but no bills of importance came up that have not already been noticed in the Herath.

The Beard then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of taking up the report of the Firance Committee upon the tax levies for the year 1856. This report was then reso, and the aggregate amount reported by the committee for the levy of 1856 is an increase of \$601,964 74 over the smount recommended by the original estimate of the Comptroller. The report was accepted without amendment, and without debate.

After some further unimportant business, the Board acquired fill Monday evening next.

Superior Court—General Term.

Before Hen. Juges Bosworth and Woodruff.

ANOTHER NOTION IN THE FOREST DIVORCE CASE.

JAN. 18—In the matter of Catharine N. Forrest vs. Edwin Forrest.—At other motion was made this day by Mr. O'Color, Mrs. Forrest's councel, to amend some other partien of the exceptions which was opposed by Mr. Van Burton, and, after some discussion, the Curt thought is the bloto send the matter before Chief Justice Cakley,

1 had already another amendment in the same case that chim.

Additional News from Havana.

The United States mail steamship Ca.awba, J. D. Bullech, commander, arrived at daylight yesterday worning, from New Orleans via Havana, bringing dates from the latter port to the 13th instant.

The British brig Citron, from Hahfax bound to Havana, was lost on the Dog Keys on the 1th instant. Her master and crew were carried to Havana by a Key West wrocker on the 12th instant. The vessel is a total loss.

There was a rumor in Havana that the American brig E. L. Cottrell, Cottrell, from Boston for Havana, had gone ashore to the castward of Sagua La Grande, but no particulars of the disaster had been received.

The spanish steamer Mexico (formerly the Crited States) salled for Sisai and Vera Otuz on the 13th. It is said that one of Santa Anna's particular felends went

States) sailed for Sisal and Vera Gruz on the 13th. It is said that one of Santa Arma's particular friends went down in her, to observe the tice of political affairs.

The news brought by the British steamer Gyds, as to Mexican affairs, presented a gloomy prospect for the comfort or quiet of the nation.

The health of General Balley, now at Caliaco, about twenty two miles from Ma ansas, remains about the same as when he arrived—not improved.

M'ile Bachel is still in Havana; her sisters have gone to Charleston, and the balance of her troupe called in the last British atcamer for Southauspton, &c.

In Havara a there is nothing of particular interest. Large ships find difficulty in getting freights, and are mustly leaving for Gulf ports. About 12,000 boxes of the new sugar crop have been received, and there remains some 5,000 or 6,000 of the old, almost all in the hands of specu-

OUR AAVANA CORRESPONDENCE. HAVANA, Jan. 13, 1866.

one of the most gross instances of negligence on record.
One of her passengers stated in my presence, a day or two
since, that had she not touched the ground on the tongue
of land where she did, and had continued her then

market place at Nuevitas.

"She went ashere," said another passenger, "about a mile from the beach, where we were all landed in the ship's boats, with our beggege, and there kept twenty-four hours without food or water. Our baggage was twice set fire to, and a considerable portion of it plundered by the

boars, with our board the rest kept twenty-four hours without food or water. Our bagage was twice act fire to, and a considerable portion of it plundered by the crew of a small alrop that was cruising in the vicinity; whilst, when we got on board the Palayo (the steamer that brought the mails and passengers to this port), we were made to pay \$50 each far our passage from Nusvitas—the officer commanding the Isabel el Catotico refusing to defray that expense, although we had paid our passage to Havane."

The steamship Porth Star, Captain Wamack, which sailed hence for New Orieans on the morning of the 9th instant, returned to this port after she had got at least twenty miles from the Moro Castle, a white man named Carrera and a negro having been found secreted on board. Carrera at first claimed the negro as his property, but when he found the sety was standing seek for the haid he desued such being the case. The negro had a pass in his possession, but neither he nor the white man had a pass port to leave the Island.

The message of the President, received here per Isabel, via Charission, caused an excisement which I cannot easily describe. The Grooles were wonderfully elated at the observations relative to Enguari and to Spain, whilst the Speniards were most terribly down in the mouth uppn the same observations. I was in a store kept by an Andalusian, siew days after the receipt of the message, and cverheard a conversation between a young Caule and the proprietir of the store. The Creeke was explaining the character of the message of the President to Congress, of which the Andalusian was apparently to tears the Anchiesian, translated into Spanish the observations relative to Spain and the United Stetes. The statement that the Black Warrior outrage had been paid for by Spain excited the tree of the Andalusian, and he gave vent to it by the utterance of various expletives, which I will not sully my page by repeating to tears the Anchiesian, translated into Spanish the observations relative to Spain and the United S

har plays (the authorized edition published by Davis & Corbyn, of your city), have been purchased by a speculative bookselier of this city, who retails the bic craphy at twenty-five cents, and the plays at ten cents such. He has also become the purchaser of several of the Freuch at tweeters of Rachel and he will, no doubt, make a hand-some profit out of his speculation.

twenty-five cents, and the plays at ten cents such. She has also become the purchaser of several of the Freunds statuettes of Rachal and he will, no doubt, make a handsome profit out of his speculation.

HARRETS.

HAVAYA, JANUARY 22—in sugar a brisk demand has prevalled during the present week, and the receipts have not been sufficient to satisfy the wants of buyers, especially those in search of superior and fortie inds, which are eagerly enquired after for Spain, from whence very laverable accounts have come to hand, and this will, no doubt, tend to sustain our present high prices. For the Nerth of Europe and the United States the competition of purchasers, though not large, has increased since our last, and the limited supplies are not adequate to it, they being disposed of as fact as they appear, sales generally including later arrivals during the present and next month. Thus far most all sugars of midding and low grades have proved to be of poor quality, owing chiefly to the damp and warm weather experienced of late. Prices have become more settled, and operations now establish the following firm quotations, viz:—Whites, inferior to forete, 11½ to 13½ rs, 32s. 3d a 38s. 2d; Yellows, do, 9½ to 11½ rs. 27s. 9d. a 32s. 7d; Browns B, S, N. 11-72 3½ to b rs. 2ds 6d a 27s. 2d; Cucuruches, N. 8-10 8 to 8½ rs., 2ds. 9d. a 25s. 1d; Hd; Stg. per cyt. f. o. b. at 8 per cent premium of exchange. Our dry goods market is still but little animated. Sweral cargess from Hamburg and Bremon have lately arrived, which contained rather targe lots of white likes Printils and limin Listadoes, of which the genere part sold, the former at from about 38 80 to 32, and the latter at 38 50 per place. German Pittlias of finer qualities than 38 are of difficult sales. There are also arrived an example shipment of German white canaburgs from Bremon, which is half a size of sold general parts of the being vision. Cod. 6sb.—The supply is large. Several lots of American bate have been recalled at 33 to 32 to 13 to 13 prices. However, and of

Police Intelligence.

A NEW BANK COUNTERPER—ARRESTS FOR PASSING
THE BILLS.

On Thursday night, the Fifteenth ward police received information that a gang of counterfeiters were travelling through the ward passing off \$10 counterfeit bills on the Agricultural Bank, of Pittsfield, Mass. Policemen Smith, Campbell and Manafeld were immediately des patched in search of the offenders, and about 11 o'closi they came across four of them, who were regaling them THE GREAT CONFIDENCE MAN.

Breman, at the Essex Market Police Court. A few more comp'sints were made against the accused, which go to show a clear chain of evidence against the prisoner. Further develops ments have been made respecting Green's transactions in this city, which olsees the accused in atter a cangerous airuation. The prisoner does not derly having swindled persons in this city to the amount of several thousand dollars. Green says that he assumed the part of the Methodist preacher on one or two occasions, and acted the part to such perfection, that the elders of several churches and the members of the congregation were comp'etely deceived as to his real character, and were accordingly a findied in the most a itentifial sand beautiful manner. Search warrants were issued and tentifial manner.

COWARDLY ASSAULT UPON A MAN AND WOMAN.
About 9 o'clock on Thursday night a party of drunken rowdies entered the isger bier saloon of W. H. Hocaberg, No. 126 Chinton street, and without having received any insult or provocation, commenced an indiscriminate as sault upon the inmates of the place, seriously Lojuring the proprieter and his wife The rascals field from the house on the police orming up, and all of them, with the exception of one, escaped T e prisoner, on being taken before Justice Brennan, gave his name as Charles Burfield. He was committed for examination.

DISGRACRFUL ATTACK UPON A POOR BOY.
On Thursday night, as a little boy named John
McGrath, was peddling lozenges and candies in the barrocm of Tammany Hotel, one of the employes of the
establishment, for some reason or other, assaulted and
hicked him out of the apartment. The injured boy was
taken to New York Hospital by the Fourth ward police,
where it was discovered that three of his ribs rad been
broken. No arrest has yet been made, although the occurence was witnessed by asveral persons.

ALLEGED RIVER THIEVES.

Otis Van Vaulkenburgh, Ed. Cook, William Grain and
George Dixter, all boatmen, were arrested on charge of
breaking into a clothing store, No. 8 South street, and
stealing some valuable property therefrom, with which,

stealing some valuable property therefrom, with which, it is alleged, they decamped, and putting the same into a boat, endeavored to earape, but were taken into custody by efficer Murphy and others, of the First ward police.

ABOUT TO MOVE FOR A DIVORCE —A movement it about being set on foot in the late city of Williamsburg for the reveal of the act by which Brooklyn, Williamsburg and the town of Bushwick were united into one city. It

Company No. 2, Eastern dist ict, has been elected As sistant Engineer of the Fire Department, to fill the vaccancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Meets.

Passing Compression Monky.—Yesterday two men, residing in North Sixth street. East district, were accessed and brought before Justice Jacobs, on a charge of passing a counteriest \$10 bill, (f the Bank of New Haven, upon Jacob Schenek, corner of North Second street and Grabam avenue. The parties were discharged, at it could not be shown they were cognisant of the fact that the bill was bad. Quite a number of these bills have been passed recently in the Eastern district, no doubt, by a gang residing on the north side.

CHARTER COMMITTEE.—The Committee on Amendments to the Jersey City Char'er, appointed by authority of a recent resolution of the Common Council, is composed as fellows:—

Aldermen.—First ward, Aldermen Thompson and Grifth; Second ward, Wilson and Erwin; Third ward, Hill
and Inaley; Fourth ward, Esppelyea and Hoffman. Aderman, Lyon, President of the Board, and D. S. Manners,
hayor, were added to the committee.
Citizens.—First ward, D. S. Gregory and A. H. Wallis;
Second ward, George W. Edge and Hugh McComb; Third
ward, Robert Glichrist and Wm. Pearsall; Fourth ward,
S. Wescott and H. M. Trachagen.
This committee will probably be called together next
week.

devoted the proceeds of his stage lines for the benefit of the poor of the county. The proceeds of his Jersey Cit-ard Reggen has and the Hoboken and Hudson line will afford about \$125 for benevolent purposes.

WEBSTER BANQUET IN BOSTON.

Anniversary of the Birthday of the Great Expounder.

SPEECH OF THE HON. ROWARD EVERETT.

&c.,

Special Despatch to the New York Beraid.

Bostos, Jan. 18, 1866.

This is the anniversary of the birth-day of Daniel Webster. There is a grand banquet at the Revere House this eveningfia henor of the event—in honor of the coming into the world of a scholar, a philosopher, a farmer and a statesman. The Hon. Edward Everett presides, and who else is more proper to preside on such an occasion?

Among the guests present I notice the Hon. Rafase Choate, Hon. George Ashmun, Hon. George S. Hillard and Hon. Mr. Hillard, of Alabama, &c., &c.

I send you Everett's elegant tribute to the memory of Webster. I am indebted to the Charier of this city for a copy of it.

in a most every part of the country, and by a greater number of the distinguished writers and speakers of the United States than have in any former instance, with the single exception of Washington, paid this last office of respect to departed worth. It has in many cases been done with extraordinary ability; among others, especially, by gentlemen who favor as with their presence on this occasion, whose performances, besides doing neble justice to their great thome, will take a permanent place in the literature of the country. justice to their great theme, will take a permanent place in the literature of the country. In their prevence I rise for no such presumptuous purpose—before this company I rise for no such superfluous attempt, as that of pronouncing a formal sulegy on the public character and services of the great man to whose precious memory we consecrate the evening. On the contrary, gentlemen, on this eccasion, in this circle of friends, most of whom, with greater or less degrees of intiracy, were individually known to him and had cuttivated kindly personal relations with him I wish rather to say a few words of the man. Let us to-night leave him great fame to the country's, to the word's care, it needs great fame to the country's, to the word's care. It needs not our poor attestation; it has passed into the history of the United States, where it will last and bloom forever. of the Chiled States, where it will last and bloom forever. The freshly remembered presence of the great jurist, invisible to the eye of sense, still abiles in our tribunals; the voice of the matchless crator yet eshoes from the arches of Faneuil Hall. If ever it is given to the spirits of the departed to revisit the sphere of their activity and usefulness on earth, who can doubt that the shade of and eulogy, warm and emphatic, but not exaggerated, has set forth the marvellous record. If all cles which in various parts of the country has been spoken and written of him should be forgotten, (and there is much, very much, that will be permanently remembered,) the eulogy of Mr. Hillard, pronounced at the request of the city of Boston, and the discourse of Mr. Choate delivered at Partmouth College—whose great sufficiency of fame it is to have nurtured two such pupils—have unfolded the intellectual, professional and public character of Daniel Webster, with an acuteness of analysis, a wealth of illustration and a spiendor of diction, which will convey to traticn and a splendor of diction, which will convey to all coming time an adequate and vivid conception of the great original. Ah, my friends, how little they knew of him, who knew him only as a public may how little they knew even of his personal appearance, who sever saw his countenance, except when dark-ened with itle shadows of his semetimes saddened

flaching eye! These at times gave a severity to his aspect, which added not a little to the desolating force of

his invective and the withering power of his sarcasm. when compelled to put on the panoply of forensic or per-liamentary war. But no one really knew even his per-sonal appearance, who was not familiar with his radiant glance, his sweet expression, his beaming smile, lighting up the circle of those whom he loved and trusted and to whose sympathy be confided. Were I to fix upon any one trait as the prominent trait of his personal charac-ter, it would be his social disposition, his loving heart. If there ever was a person who felt all the meaning of the civine utterance, "it is not good for man to be alone," actually occupied with his pen or his books, and correct into the solitude of his study for some specific